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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1855, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, impartial and valuable. It is published at the office of the publisher, 182 Thames street, and is delivered free of charge to subscribers in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Societies Occupying Mercury's Hall.

MATTHEW LODGE, No. 34, N. E. O. F., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month.
THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McNeil, President; Alex. McClellan, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.
HAWK LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chubb, Warden; Charles H. Porter, Secretary; meets 1st Friday evening in each month.
DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Mr. Knight, Captain; Charles H. Porter, Secretary; meets 1st Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Broadway Residence Entered.

Mr. Sidney B. Gladding went to the Island Park Thursday evening and the trip cost him more than the car fare out and back. During his absence his residence at 517 Broadway on the corner of Vernon avenue was entered and considerable property of more or less value was taken.

Mr. Gladding's family is away and he has been keeping house. Thursday evening he took the six o'clock electric for the Island Park returning about 11:30. When he entered the house on his return he found everything disturbed. Evidence of an intruder was plain. The police were notified and when an estimate of the loss was made it was found that there were missing a valuable watch, a suit of clothes, a set of after dinner coffee spoons and four bottles of liquor. Some of the liquor had also been drunk. Other articles of value had either been overlooked or discarded. Valuable silver was left as well as considerable sums of money in the pockets of Mr. Gladding's clothes. Stick pins of various kinds were removed from the clothing and thrown on the floor.

The break was a most peculiar one and was clearly the work of an amateur, as is evidenced by the choice of articles taken. The police have a good idea of the identity of the operator and he will probably be in custody shortly.

In the opinion of the police there is no connection between this affair and the recent robbery of the British Embassy. The latter case was as clearly the work of a professional as the former is of an amateur. An arrest in the Embassy case will be made soon.

Carelessness.

Tuesday evening about 7:30 John Mahan, a messenger boy, was riding through Washington square on his wheel at an ordinary rate of speed and proceeded up the square toward Touro street. In the opposite direction came a runaway, driven by a colored cabman, at a rapid speed, and the driver was unable to check the horse before the wheel of the vehicle had struck the boy. He was thrown violently to the ground and when picked up was unconscious and remained in that condition for a long time. The boy was cut about the head and shoulders and his body badly bruised. He was removed to his home on Warner street. By-standers were much incensed at the carelessness of the driver.

Election of Officers.

Men's League, First Presbyterian Church. The Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months:

President—James McLean.
Vice President—John Macon.
Secretary—Warren B. Shelton.
Treasurer—Alexander Noyes.

Democratic City Committee.

The Democratic City Committee organized Thursday evening and elected the following officers:

Chairman—L. Shatteler.
Secretary—J. Frank Albro.
Treasurer—J. Joseph M. Martin.

School Committee.

The regular meeting of the school committee, its first after the summer recess, was held Monday evening. Mr. Herbert W. Lull, the new superintendent, was present and was greeted by the members of the committee. After the reading of the minutes of several previous meetings, the superintendent's report was called for. Mr. Lull stated that his service of but a few days could give little value to his first report. He stated that the various schools were crowded, the attendance for the first week being as follows: Rogers High School, 223; Calvert, 323; Carey, 301; Clarke Street, 120; Coddington, 512; Coggeshall, 322; Cranston Avenue, 201; Edward Street, 61; Fenwick Street, 80; Lenthall, 348; Parish, 26; Potter, 179; Willow Street, 142; Total, 2,911. The total attendance is an increase of 126 over last year.

The committee on teachers recommended the election of Miss Saunders as assistant in the Coddington school at a salary of \$333 and it was so voted. Under suspension of the rules it was voted to purchase 40 copies of the Packard Common Arithmetic and 12 copies of Commercial Law for the Industrial School. A new substitute History for the use of the High School was also recommended, but under the rules was also allowed to go over until the next meeting.

The question of an increase in salary for certain of the janitors brought up a discussion, and it was finally decided to vote on each one separately. The janitors elected were as follows: Rogers (High), Henry P. Williams, \$550; Coddington, Arnold H. James, \$650; Lenthall, Stephen Hudson, \$575; Carey, William Gash, \$575; Clarke street, Frank P. Gomes, \$600; Cranston avenue, Frank P. King, \$500; Calvert, Alphonso Barker, \$575; Coggeshall, Henry M. Young, \$550; Potter and Willow street, John W. Bacheller, \$600; Fenwick and Edward street, Daniel J. Ayler, \$300; Parish, Catherine Casey, \$40; Townsend Industrial, John H. Bennett, \$500; "Johanna" Tracy, \$300.

From the committee on buildings a report was received regarding the boundary between the Industrial school and the new city hall. The committee recommended that the bulk be cut down and that in the passage way a granite walk be constructed, the expense to be \$500, which sum the city council should be asked to appropriate. After some discussion the report was adopted.

The question of supplying free text books for out of town scholars who pay tuition fees was discussed and was finally referred to the committee on text books. The general opinion seemed to be that the non resident pupils were not entitled to the use of the city's text books.

Organ Recital.

Ray Chapel was well filled Tuesday afternoon when Mr. Kenneth C. Grant, organist of Trinity church, gave an organ recital, being assisted by Mr. J. Frank Marden, Jr., baritone, and Master John Green, violinist.

Mr. Grant played in a skillful manner the Chopin Funeral march, an offertory in E minor by Deplaunay, a prelude in E major by Bach, wedding music by West and an offertory in E flat by Weky.

Mr. Marden sang two baritone solos, "Judge Me, O God," by Dudley Buck, and "Father, Most Holy," by Parker. His voice was heard to good advantage. Master Green's selections were listened to with much interest and the audience were very appreciative of his talent as a violinist.

Thomas Johnson was driving down Golden Hill street about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and on reaching the crossing was struck by a car running on Spring street to Norton Park. One of the wheels of the wagon was taken off and the driver was thrown to the ground, striking against the iron railing of the car. Dr. Sanborn was called and found him in an unconscious condition, although his injuries were not serious. He was taken to his home. The damage to the wagon amounts to considerable.

Mrs. James Norton.

Mrs. Mary Norton, of Providence, was thrown from an electric car in that city Wednesday evening and sustained injuries from which she died Thursday morning. When the accident occurred she was on her way to attend the theatre and was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Rose Sullivan and Miss Nellie Connolly of this city. Mrs. Norton was the widow of James Norton, of the firm of Gelb & Norton, caterers, and formerly lived in this city.

A Whitehead torpedo was fired from the bow of the submarine boat Holland, attached to the Torpedo Station. It was a surface shot and was very satisfactory to the officer in charge.

September Weddings.

Safe-Gammell.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Ives Gammell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell, to Mr. Thomas Shaw Safe, of London, England, took place at Emmanuel Church, Wednesday at noon. The civil wedding occurred on Tuesday at the bride's summer residence, "Ocean Lawn," on the cliffs, being performed by Hon. Justice John T. Blodgett, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and was witnessed by relatives of the bride only.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday Mr. W. T. Rutherford, organist of Emmanuel Church, began a musical recital, which was continued for an hour while the guests were arriving at the church, and at noon, the appointed hour for the wedding, the bridal march from Lohengrin was played, announcing the arrival of the bridal party. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. R. L. Gammell, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Virginia Gammell, a niece of the bride, and the groomsmen, Mr. William Gammell, Jr., a nephew. The ushers were Messrs. Grafton Cushing, F. Gray Griswold, J. Neilson Howard, George Griswold, and Messrs. D. Berkeley Updike and Dennison R. Skade, of Boston.

At the chancel the bride was met by the groom and his best man, Mr. W. G. Max-Muller, secretary of the British Embassy, and was given away by her brother, Rev. E. H. Porter, rector of the church, officiated.

At the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march the bridal party marched from the chancel to their carriage and were driven to the residence of Mr. R. L. Gammell, the bride's brother, where a wedding breakfast was served to a small party. The bride was given in a handsome Rouff's Parisian gown of white satin unadorned with silver and pearls and wore a veil of rich point lace with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried an ivory-covered prayer book.

The bride's only ornament was a diamond earring, the gift of the groom. The maid of honor was dressed in white muslin over pink and wore a large picture hat decorated with pink roses carrying a large bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valleys. The groom, best man, groomsmen and ushers wore white carnations and lilies of the valley, with small bows of white satin ribbon.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Safe left for a wedding trip and after several weeks will return here for a visit to "Ocean Lawn" before their departure for England, their future home. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly and came from all parts of the world. The decorations at the church were by Hodgson and the choicest plants and floral devices were used. The recessed altar was beautifully arranged with flowers—in fact, the floral decorations at the church were the handsomest ever seen in Newport at a wedding. While the wedding festivities were being enjoyed by a large number, a crowd of boys and girls, some among the number not often given such a treat, were enjoying an outing at Island Park, through the kindness of Miss Gammell. The party consisted of messenger boys, newsboys and some sixty boys and girls, under the ages of fourteen. Special cars were chartered, and on their arrival at the Park a specially prepared meal was waiting for them, and was thoroughly enjoyed. Then came the merry-go-rounds, candy, soda, games, and a photograph taken of the party. As night came on the special car was in waiting to bring the merry party back to the city, and they journeyed to their homes singing and expressing the happiness that had been theirs that day through the thoughtfulness of one so good and kind.

Gilmore-Sears.

Wednesday noon occurred the marriage of Mrs. Lydia E. Sears and Lieutenant Commander G. Fernando P. Gilmore, of the U. S. Navy. The ceremony took place at the cottage of the bride in Jamestown and was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends, Rev. F. P. Emerson, of Providence, officiating. The bride was given away by her son, Mr. Bertram Sears, of New York, and Commander L. C. Logan, U. S. N., of the War College. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Boardman, pastor of the First Baptist Church and was witnessed by

Childs-Stevens.

A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Achilles Stevens, on Bay View avenue, Monday, when Miss Gertrude Stevens and Mr. W. W. Childs were united in matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Boardman, pastor of the First Baptist Church and was witnessed by

the relatives of the contracting parties. A wedding breakfast was served and later the couple left for a short wedding tour.

Grinnell-Hamilton.

Miss Zetta Hamilton was united in marriage Monday evening to Mr. George H. Grinnell, at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage. The bride was dressed in white organdy.

A reception followed at the home of the groom's parents, where many useful and ornamental gifts were shown to those present.

Nuisances Ventilated.

The board of aldermen met in special session Wednesday evening to issue orders for the abatement of certain nuisances, regarding which complaints had been made. Later in the evening there was a public hearing on the question of the alleged nuisance caused by the smoke from the plant of the Newport Illuminating Company. At the first session, sitting as a board of health, an order was issued for the abatement of a nuisance caused by a privy vault of Eliza P. Howard on Pope street, the time limit being 30 days. A. B. Mumford was ordered to abate the nuisance in the form of a vault by September 17. This is at Church and Spring streets. On the question of time the vote stood 5 to 2, the minority wishing to give him more time.

Mary Marsh was allowed until October 12 to remove her vault at Mary and School streets, but the next order, against Jeremiah Sullivan, agent of property on Bowery court, read September 17. The latter date was also the limit on orders against T. R. Helme, Spring and Mill streets; Sarah E. Norman, Fountain street; Joseph L. Bush, Marlboro street; Richmond B. Underwood and others, John street, and Grace Burkhshaw, Thames and Young streets. The Jonas Elias estate was reported as cleaned, and the order for permanent abatement allowed until October 12.

September 17 was the final date on orders against P. H. Morgan for a spout on Long wharf, Brown & Howard for a manure pile, and Mr. Denian and others for a pipe and sink on Potter street.

After the adjournment the board of aldermen again assembled in the council chamber to give a hearing on the nuisance alleged to be caused by smoke and cinders from the plant of the Newport Illuminating Company. Many neighbors, landlords and tenants appeared to explain their sentiments in regard to the smoke. Mr. Brierly explained that the soot and cinders drifted into his house so that it was impossible to keep the windows open when the wind was in a certain direction. Mr. W. W. Marvel, Mr. Aldred and Mr. J. H. Moran said that their tenants were always complaining and that the tenants would not remain in the houses for any length of time. Washings could not be hung in the yards without being soiled, they said. Other neighbors, including several women, appeared to tell of their difficulties in carrying on their housework. Alderman Shatteler told of his experience with the smoke, saying that the dust and soot would work into the house even with the windows closed. Mr. Brown thought a change in the system of boilers might be of benefit.

Mr. George P. Magnus was then sworn and was questioned by Mr. William P. Sheffield, Jr., attorney for the company. He said that the plant has been operated for 13 years in the same way as at present, that there is less nuisance than in other places where similar plants are operated, that the smoke is not offensive nor noxious, that he knew of no improvement that would make any change for the better. In reply to a question by Alderman O'Neill, he said that experiments for consuming smoke had been tried in Lynn, but that the experiment was not yet a success.

Mr. George F. Bancroft, electrical engineer for the Massachusetts Electrical Company, was sworn and compared the Newport plant with other works of the same company, showing that conditions here are better than in other places. Mr. G. B. Reynolds, when sworn, testified to the quality of coal used, stating that the best grade of bituminous coal is used, and that the Elastic Fuel Company and the Gas Company also use bituminous coal.

Mr. William P. Sheffield, Jr., then discussed the legal aspect of the case, after which the hearing adjourned, the board going into executive session.

The September meeting of the Newport Convention will be held in St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, on Wednesday, September 19th. The services will be as follows: 11:15 a. m., sermon and Holy Communion; preacher to be announced later; 1 p. m., luncheon at St. Matthew's rectory; 2 p. m., business meeting.

City Mission Sabbath School.

We want to acknowledge the many favors we have received the past year from our friends and patrons, which has enabled us to make the school a success. The attendance during the summer has been larger than usual but we still require help from our friends to enable us to continue the work, during the cold bleak winter days which will soon be upon us. Recently we have received from the West, 150 books as gifts to the children, which was much appreciated. One of the chief interests of the school is the sweet singing of the children from Gospel Hymns, which they much enjoy, even the babies of two years joining in with much spirit. Many adults are attracted to the school, and after coming once, continue to be present, assisting by their presence, and participation in the Scripture texts, in which every child is expected to take part in the exercise, thus memorizing for their future benefit the beautiful words of the Master. Good reading is furnished the children every Sabbath, and each child has a paper to take home.

Besides this parents are glad to receive something for their own special reading, which is freely given them. During the winter months the attendance is much larger, oftentimes numbering over 100 in attendance.

Any donation given will be gratefully received, heeding the Scriptural injunction, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Address D. B. Fitts, Box 97.

We like to think of the grand possibilities in these children if their characters are shaped by the Word of God. Donations past year were \$105; expenses \$125.

M. E. D.

Mrs. Peckham's Picnic.

A picnic was held on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Timothy Peckham, on Walnut street, and a very enjoyable day was spent. A dinner was served on the grounds from twelve to two o'clock and many availed themselves of the opportunity of being present and all enjoyed the spread, which had been prepared by Mrs. Peckham and friends. As night drew near and the guests still were wont to leave, Mrs. Peckham invited all to tea, and plenty of fun and out-door amusements were on the programme. The tables were set on the ground under the arbor, pear and quince trees, which were heavily laden with fruit, just ripe enough for one to pluck and eat, and it might be safe to say that the supply of fruit was somewhat reduced when all had left the grounds. A large party enjoyed the course dinner which had been arranged and which was served in such a pleasing manner. Both the old and young turned out in large numbers, the day being perfect for such an outing. Those who assisted Mrs. Peckham were her daughter, Mrs. John Sleeper, Mrs. Rowland S. Langley, Mrs. Otis D. Sleeper, Mrs. Nicholas White and Mrs. John Blair, and these ladies deserve much praise for the pleasant time afforded all present.

Gavel Presented.

The gavel described in the Mercury of last week was presented to Putnam Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., with appropriate ceremonies. R. W. Robert S. Franklin, who was delegated to make the presentation in behalf of St. John's Lodge of this city, was met at Putnam by the grand officers and was driven out to South Woodstock where the lodge room is located. He was cordially received and hospitably entertained. There were present, besides the members of the lodge, John O. Rowland, grand master; John M. Barlow, grand secretary; and E. G. Wright, district deputy. A collation was served, after which Mr. Franklin made the presentation speech, to which Arthur E. Friesell, master of Putnam Lodge, responded in a speech of acceptance in which he expressed his pleasure at the gift and his appreciation of the fraternal feeling of St. John's Lodge.

Putnam Lodge was chartered in 1891 and has in its possession many valuable relics, many dating back to the Revolutionary period. The addition of St. John's gavel to this collection was very pleasing to the members of the lodge.

Arrival of Cruiser Hawk.

U. S. auxiliary cruiser Hawk arrived in the harbor Wednesday morning, in command of Commander West, U. S. N. On board was the naval militia from Cleveland, O., comprising forty officers and men who are enjoying their annual cruise. The vessel came from Norfolk, Va., and when leaving here will return to Cleveland via the St. Lawrence river and the canals. The Hawk is about the same tonnage and rig as the Norma.

Sham Battle.

The apprentice boys at the Training Station had a sham battle on Tuesday. The scheme of the battle was as follows: An enemy was supposed to have landed on the north shore of the island and seized a hummock, where they were entrenched. The force from the camp, with artillery, attacked the enemy. The new boys were used to represent the enemy on the knoll. All the rest of the boys, about 450 in all, were used for the attack. Lieutenant Read had general charge of the attacking party, with Chief Boatswain McCarthy, as adjutant, and Gunner Connolly in charge of the artillery, which included 6-pounder and 3-inch field guns.

The defense did no work. The entire north end of the island was used as the refuge of action. Scouting parties were sent along the shore on either side. After the first attack the maneuvers were repeated.

Everything passed off in an orderly and thorough manner, and shows the good teaching and practice given the boys.

Shot in the Neck.

A social was held in Music Hall, Middletown, on Saturday evening last, by some of the colored farm hands. Everything ran smoothly until Thomas Atkins put in an appearance and then a friendly wrestle took place. Seeing how things might end, it was thought advisable to close the affair, and the lights were quickly turned out. Some one unknown hit Atkins between the eyes, and Atkins pulled out a revolver and fired, striking Sheridan Massey. The bullet lodged in the esophagus. The injured man was removed to the Newport Hospital for treatment. Atkins was arrested on Sunday by Sheriff Anthony and Deputy Hart and made a prisoner in the County Jail. Medical assistance was called to dress the wound on his forehead. He was arraigned before Judge Gilman, his bail being fixed at \$5,000, to await developments. Massey's condition is regarded as serious.

Brown's Struggle with a Shark.

George Brown, a seaman gunner at the Torpedo Station, while diving in the waters at Coddington Cove Thursday, encountered a shark and had a narrow escape. The shark sprang for him several times but he jumped aside each time. After considerable thought on his part, he pulled from his belt a knife and as the shark came towards him, making a vicious plunge, he drove his knife into its side and the shark disappeared. At this Brown signalled his companions and he was hauled to the surface. On his arrival there his surprise was great to see the body of the shark floating on the water.

The seaman gunners placed ropes about the shark, pulled it into the boat and took it to the Torpedo Station. Brown is said to have been the first gunner diving in and about the waters of Newport to have been attacked by a shark, and it will be some time before he will recover from the shock of his experience of Thursday.

Annual Field Day.

Thursday, the butchers and grocers celebrated their annual field day at Island Park. About 450 persons attended and had a most enjoyable outing. Eight special cars were required to convey the crowd. Dinner was served shortly after 1 o'clock by Proprietor Segus. After this was over the different games were then in order and afforded plenty of amusement for one and all.

The Newport band was in attendance and rendered a very enjoyable programme of music. As the people were boarding the cars to return home at night the band played "Add Long Syne" and "18th Regiment March."

Explosion.

A dynamite explosion occurred in the boiler and engine house, facing West Marlboro' street, Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock. Dunn, the junkman, had purchased some iron from the Water Works Company and desired to break it up before carting it away, and it was decided to try a little dynamite on one large piece that could not be broken by the hammer. It was tried and the result was more than what was desired. Most all the windows were more or less damaged, and the glass flew in all directions. No one was injured. The loss will be quite a small sum.

Sunday, September 9th, was the second anniversary of the destruction of the Ocean House fire. About 250 the fire alarm was rung in from box 53 and was followed by three alarms and police call 121, and the news spread rapidly throughout the city that the Ocean House was a mass of flames. Everything possible was done by the fire department, but all to no purpose, the building being totally destroyed.

SCOUTS AT WORK.

STORIES FROM THE FRONT LINE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Night Adventure of Some American Scouts—The Macabebe Scouts, Who Are Bitter Enemies to the Filipinos—Lawton's Chief Scout.

(Copyright, 1906, by G. L. KILMER.)



whenever they have the advantage. The secret attack is their favorite mode of warfare, and a friendly handshake with a soldier may be only a cover for his assassination.

Native scouts are now employed in large numbers because they know the ways of the people best and can tell what a Filipino is up to better than an American. One of the army scouting parties in General Kobb's expedition against Iloilo last winter met with an exciting night experience which well illustrates the uncertainty of things in the Philippines. Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, son of the noted Georgia Confederate, led his party of scouts out on an entirely unknown trail. The night was pitch dark, and the trail, besides being narrow, crooked and slippery, had been obstructed by the enemy. Much of the time the scouts went on all fours. Finally they came within the radius of the searchlight of the American warship Nashville and were naturally anxious that the gunners should not mistake them for Filipinos and treat them to a shelling. The light rested on them for some time, but the Nashville did not fire. A huge Telessean named Ebbert led Johnston's scouts. As they reached the top of a hill where the country was open the Ebbert made out a small shack under a tree. Ebbert whispered to Johnston that he saw a man's hat in front of him. He then reached out to see what was under the hat. The figure in front was sitting on the ground with his back to a sapling and to the scouts as well.

Ebbert's reconnaissance with his hand ended in choking the Filipino sentinel into silence, but in his effort to bind and secure him the scout made an alarm which startled the rest of the Filipino outpost. Several shadowy forms sprang from hiding and rushed into the shack. Through the windows they opened fire recklessly. Johnston wanted to take the whole bunch alive and ordered his men not to shoot. A fire was built to give light for the coming struggle, and then Ebbert, with one comrade, rushed into the shack. They found half a dozen Filipinos with rifles or bolos. Some dashed through the windows and tried to escape into the brush, but the American rifles were too sudden for them. Two bolomen attacked Ebbert and his comrade. The scouts clubbed their guns, but even then there was no match for the bolomen. They backed out of the shack, a bolomen following Ebbert at his heels. When they came out, a soldier with a clubbed rifle stretched Ebbert's pursuer on the ground, and the other bolomen was clubbed and taken. Two dead and three captive Filipinos were the fruits of this night scout. No other natives could be found, although some had escaped from the shack, and at daylight the party returned to the lines.

General Lawton believed in scouting and originated many bands of clever scouts, American and native. One band consisted of 33 natives of the Tagalog race who had been soldiers and were friendly to the Americans. It was easy to disguise them as Agulnaldo's men, and with a westerner who talks Spanish to lead them, they made their way in advance of the army and easily picked up the news of the districts traveled over. The largest body of native scouts is composed of Macabebes, a tribe which an American can barely distinguish from the Tagalogs, but which, nevertheless, is at open war with Agulnaldo's main supporters. The Macabebes have been friendly from the start, for they have always opposed the Tagalog plans for independence and even preferred Spain's rule to that of the Tagalog party. So bitter is the feud between these rival tribes that they do not intermarry.

The Macabebes are very small and very black. Lawton saw the possibilities of using this tribe and sent Lieutenant Matthew A. Batson of the Fourth cavalry into the Macabebe districts to enlist 100 scouts. Macabebe is on the Rio Grande, eight miles below Zamboanga. When Lieutenant Batson announced his errand, the alcalde called his young men together, and the required number from the ranks of former Spanish soldiers were ready to join. After the army had left the region Lieutenant Batson made frequent visits to Macabebe to recruit, and his scouts were always able to guide him past the Filipino outposts without discovery, although they were often challenged. The first work of Lieutenant Batson's Macabebes was with General Young around Aynat. One of the Macabebes held the rank of captain in the Spanish army. He acted as Batson's interpreter and in a fight would walk boldly up and down the line repeating orders. One man who was a private in the scout company was seen to mount a stump or rock or any elevation where he could fire into the Filipino trenches.

On a march the Macabebes were a Political Boss.

"They say you are merely a political boss," said the candid informant. "Great Scott!" ejaculated Senator Sorghum. "The interference of these moderns is something disconcerting. Why, that's all Julius Caesar was."—Washington Star.

rent ahead of the cavalry, and they always struck the enemy first. Once they fell into an ambush, and the Macabebe lieutenant placed his men in a ditch, but stood up himself in plain view of the Filipinos. Finally a charge was made, and the Macabebes came on without their lieutenant, for he had been shot down by his tracks at the ditch.

When closing up on a party of Agulnaldo's soldiers, the Macabebes make a sweep to corner the foe, and they know not fear in cases of the kind. They go barefoot and move silently, like Indians. Their hatred for Tagalogs is great, and when the Macabebe lieutenant fell his comrades swore to kill 50 enemies to pay for it. Soon after that the enemy was found behind a stream fringed with bamboo. Batson rode boldly across and saw a Mauser looking at him from the bamboo bush. Dropping the man behind the Mauser with his revolver, he climbed the bank and came upon a Macabebe lying down wounded and playing his Krag industriously for his share of the vengeance.

The first real determined fight of the Macabebes was at Libertad last November. They were with Young's column, and it had been planned to have them advance along one route while the Twenty-second infantry and some Tagalog scouts took another road. Somehow the Macabebes missed their proper trail, or pretended to. They had expected to get in the rear of Libertad, but instead found themselves at daylight close to the Filipino trenches in front of the town. Lieutenant Batson ordered the column of little blacks into line of battle and then advanced boldly upon Libertad.

The scouts went forward slowly and tentatively, as usual. It was a question at first whether they meant to skirmish or reconnoiter or fight. But it did not take long to determine. The Filipinos were ready and poured a volley into the thin line of scouts. The Macabebes answered the fire and kept on advancing. They were going in. Batson was anxious, for he didn't know his men as yet. But it was too late to retreat, so he gave the signal to charge. With a yell the Macabebes rushed for the trenches, and the Filipinos didn't wait to test the fighting powers of their old foe. They fled, or tried to, but the little blacks were at their heels. One Macabebe had fallen in the first rush. The Tagalogs knew that his comrades would exact a heavy price for that one life.

There were 200 Filipinos in the Libertad trenches that morning, and just as General Young was ready to send out a strong detachment to follow up the scouts and attack the place he was told by a Macabebe courier that Batson was already in Libertad. He had taken 65 prisoners, killed 4 Filipinos and wounded 8 so seriously that their fellows could not take them from the field. Among those who escaped were 35 wounded.

Stories of Lawton and his scouts will pass into American traditions. A prince of scouts himself, he knew a master



MAJOR M. A. BATSON.
(Leader of the Macabebe scouts.)

when he met one and treated him well. Chief Scout Young, who organized the first separate band of American scouts in the Philippines, had the freedom of the general's quarters like an equal and often rode with him on the march. Among the stories told of Young is how he fed the troops when they were isolated up in the mountains back of San Fernando and without food. There was a quiet conference one day between Lawton and Young, and the scout soon disappeared. After some hours he returned with three wild natives of an unknown tribe. Taking along a detachment of armed soldiers, Young again disappeared and at night returned with a small drove of the wild natives, each bearing a load of carabao meat. At another time there was a water famine, and Young saw some soldiers struggling over a pool of fetid swamp water which was no better than poison for drinking purposes. He rushed among them and said, "There's plenty of good water a mile ahead." They found that he told the truth, but he had not been to the front.

Like all great scouts, Young was as silent and grim as an Indian. Only once in all the campaigning in Luzon did he show signs of human feeling. That was when he shot a Filipino and a baby girl crawled out of the bush from beside the dead man. The scout picked up the child and for two days didn't let it leave his arms. Then he was needed at the front and gave the baby in charge of a soldier. He was mortally wounded in a short time, and his last words to Lawton were, "Look out for yourself, general—and the kid." The troops missed Young as a companion figure to their leader on the march. Lawton sighed for his scout when the trail was poor, for he would have found a better one.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Enlightened.

Professor. I'm grateful for my sense of humor. Thank heaven, I can always see a joke.

Miss Flavia. Oh, professor, the sense of humor is not ability to see a joke. The sense of humor is ability to take a joke.—Indianapolis Journal.

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NAVY BEANS.

The Right Soil and Time For Planting—Frequent Cultivation.

The best soil for the navy bean is a high, sandy loam, and we want the field as nearly uniform as possible. If part is clay and part something else, the beans will not ripen evenly, and this will be a great drawback. The ground should be plowed and fitted the same as for corn, says an Iowa Home-stead correspondent whose experience with this crop has been as follows:

My plan is to plow the ground early and work it over occasionally until it is time to plant. In this way many seeds will be destroyed and will not bother later when the beans come up. Again, if the ground is plowed early and is well cultivated it will be in a condition to hold the moisture to a better advantage. Late plowing for beans will not do in southern Iowa, where I live, because if it should be a dry season it would hardly carry you through a drought, and your crop would be cut short.

Beans should not be planted until from the 1st to the 10th of June. Some will say the frost will get them, but let me say right here that there have been more beans killed by hot sun than by frost. If the ground is not good for beans, I remember several years ago I had a field of black loam that I failed to get planted to corn, so I concluded to plant it to beans, which I did about the last of May. The ground was in fine condition, and they came up in a few days, looking very thrifty, so I gave them considerable attention, for I was sure I would have a big crop. Well, they grew vines six feet long and were loaded with green beans, and when the frost came—and it was late, too, that fall—my beans were still green, and I never got a bean.

The old saying is that old, run down land will raise beans, and I think there is more truth than poetry in it. I plant my beans with a two horse planter, put in the small plates and drill them the same as corn and then drill between, making the rows about 10 inches apart, just wide enough to plow them with a double shovel plow once in a row. I like this way better than three feet and eight inches apart or in hills. Beans must have frequent clean and shallow culture, and they must not be cultivated when wet. They should be plowed four times, and one harrowing would not hurt them, thus preventing the evaporation of moisture. They should be cultivated as soon after every rain as possible. If this is not done, a crust will form, making it possible for a great amount of water to evaporate.

When the beans get ripe, pull and pile along in rows in small bunches and thresh them as soon as they are dry enough. Build a pen in the field the same as you would to thresh wheat and thresh them. Don't haul and pile up in the barn, for often they are neglected and draw dampness, and there is apt to be damaged beans among them.

Why Spray Every Year?

It is impossible to exterminate fungi. We may hold them in check or we may even prevent entirely their growth upon certain plants, but they are often so small, their habits of life so variable and their spores so resistant that extermination is out of the question. It is impossible to know at the beginning of the season whether the conditions will be favorable or unfavorable for the development of fungi, hence in order to be on the safe side it is necessary to be on each season with spraying. It is essential, therefore, that spraying should be as regularly a part of the field work for successful crop raising as plowing, fertilizing and the other operations necessary for crop production. Furthermore, the effects of spraying are cumulative—that is, the effects of spraying and keeping fruit trees free from disease this year will give a better crop next year. Even with trucking crops that die down in the fall the danger from disease next year in a particular field will be greatly reduced if the field is kept free from disease this year.—C. O. Townsend, Maryland.

Mowing Hints.

If in clover hay making it should rain and catch a lot of the clover down, it may be saved when partly dry by laying it in the mow with wheat straw, laid about. Clean, nice straw put away with clover in this way will be eaten very rapidly by all kinds of stock in winter and give a variety to the regular ration.

To have nice green timothy hay cut and manage it very much as we have suggested above for clover. Don't allow it to cure too long. When it sun-dries, it not only loses its bright green tint, but is never so sweet as when it is put away in the wilted condition free from moisture. Start the mowing in the clover when about half the bloom has turned brown, perhaps a little sooner. If you have a large crop to care for. When the timothy is in full bloom, lose no time in getting into it with all the force you can work to good advantage or command, advises an exchange.

The Point of View.

"Get a divorce if you want it," exclaimed the angry husband. "I can easily get another wife, and I've lived long enough to learn that one woman is just as good as another—if not better."

"Yes," calmly replied his better half, "and I've lived long enough to know that one man is just as bad as another—if not worse."—Chicago News.

CHESTNUT CULTURE.

A Supplementary Crop For Farmers. Methods of Propagation.

Considerable activity has manifested itself in comparatively recent years relative to the commercial culture of chestnuts. The steady demand for large nuts and the ready sale of these in competition with smaller sorts have stimulated culture experiments with the large nutted European and Japanese varieties by horticulturists in a number of states. The systematic culture of chestnuts in the utilization of waste lands as a supplementary crop for farmers has been urged.

Chestnuts, according to experiment station work, are found native in America from Maine on the north to Michigan and Tennessee on the west and Louisiana and Georgia on the south.

European chestnuts were first grown in this country in the early part of the nineteenth century. Japanese chestnuts were introduced at a much later period. The first importations are said to have been made about 1870. The advent of the Japanese nut, with its large size, early bearing propensities and complete union on either its own or American grown seedlings or native American stocks, at once attracted the attention of prominent horticulturists to the possibilities of a new and desirable industry. As a result both groves and orchards have been set out in the eastern states and California, covering in some instances more than 100 acres in extent and numbering thousands of trees.

Chestnuts are usually propagated from seed and the stocks later grafted or budded with improved varieties. Seed for this purpose can be planted in the fall soon after the nuts are ripe or kept over until spring and then planted in the seed bed in light sandy soil or pure leaf mold. Seed nuts should not be allowed to become dry after being gathered, and when kept over winter they may be preserved in a box alternating in single layers with moist sand. Holes should be made in the bottom of the box to allow excess moisture to escape. The top should be covered with wire netting to avoid the ravages of rodents and the whole placed in the open ground, some knoll or other spot being selected for this purpose, and the box buried about six or eight inches deep.

When possible, it is best to plant the seed where the tree is expected to grow, since the long taproot of the chestnut renders it somewhat difficult to transplant. Otherwise the seeds are planted in a seed bed in rows wide enough apart to permit of easy cultivation. The following spring they may be planted in the nursery in rows four feet apart and about 18 inches distant in the row. In transplanting the taproot should be pruned back to about one-half its length and all side branches of the stem removed. Frequent cultivation should follow during the summer.

It is generally advisable to allow the stocks to remain in the nursery rows at least two seasons before they are grafted or until they have attained a size of from three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter three or four feet from the ground. Valuable stocks can often be secured from natural seedling in the forest or from the sprouts of cut over chestnut lands. In fact, the usual method of growing chestnuts on a commercial scale is by grafting the sprouts arising about the stumps of such forests with the European or Japanese varieties.

Cure and Pointings.

When it is about three feet from the ground, go over the field with a light harrow, not only to loosen the soil and break the crust if it has baked at all, but to kill all the little weeds that are starting on the surface and trying to get ahead of the crop planted, advises American Cultivator. When they are up about two inches high, repeat the harrowing and continue it until it is time to use the cultivator between the rows. The harrow will not only save much labor in weed killing, but better crop will look as if it had had a fertilizing within 24 hours after the harrow went over it.

Golden Millet.

German or Golden Millet is a hot weather plant, needing to be sown on well fitted warm soil about the 1st of June, by which time both air and ground will be warm enough to insure rapid growth. It can even be sown for a crop as late as the 1st of July, though this late seeding will make hay without ripening the seeds. The seed is very small, and if sown before a rain needs only to be covered by rolling a surface made as smooth as possible.

Agricultural Bees.

At the New Jersey station in tests of two seasons in all cases irrigation increased the yield of asparagus.

One grower recommends sprinkling a little bran over the heads of cabbage to prevent the attacks of worms. Do not relax your warfare on weeds in the garden till Aug. 1. Shortly after that date sprinkle turnip seed lightly over every bare spot you can find and rake well in.

More Honest.

"Have you noticed any difference in your wife since she became converted and joined the church?"
"Yes, she asks me to wait an hour for her now instead of a minute."—Harper's Bazar.

A Plan to Let Alone.

"What kind of a man is your new bookkeeper?"
"He's this kind: If you say two words to him, he'll say 'Two.'"—Detroit Free Press.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. KANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, September 15, 1900.

IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WISH HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET OUT OF IT.—HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPT. 14, 1891.

Twist the figures as they may, the Democratic leaders can find little to encourage them in the returns from Maine and Vermont.

It has been clearly proven that the only thing that encourages the Fill-pluses to continue their guerrilla warfare is the hope that the Democratic party may be successful at the November election. Documents have been discovered wherein is contained advice to the insurgents to hold out until November. If it is not treason for such advice to be sent by American citizens, it certainly has a close resemblance to it.

Unless rain comes soon many localities in this part of the country will be in a precarious condition. Not only is the water famine threatening health and comfort in many places, but to these is added the danger from fire. The water supply is inadequate to cope with a serious conflagration in the country villages and even in the cities there is considerable apprehension. Forest fires are threatening many Massachusetts communities and only rain will impede their rapid progress.

The disastrous West Indian hurricane turned out to be a dry storm when it reached New England, but although its fury was greatly diminished when it touched this section of the country, damages by wind have been reported from many cities. The vicinity of Boston and the surrounding water ways seem to have been the heaviest sufferers, many yachts being severely damaged by the fury of the gale. Nevertheless the people of New England have reason to be deeply thankful that they did not encounter the storm in its worst aspect.

The destructive fire at Narragansett Pier this week will be a terrible blow to that resort, and one that will be hard to recover from. The Casino had never been a profitable investment and the chances are that it will not be rebuilt. The season at the Pier has not been a good one and many of the business men there were feeling discouraged before the fire came to cap the climax. It is doubtful if all the buildings will be rebuilt, but just how much effect the fire will have upon the future of the Pier remains to be seen.

It was difficult for American citizens to believe that United States soldiers took part in the looting of Tien Tsin and now their minds are relieved by the reports of the officers, which completely exonerate the fighting men of this country from the charges brought against the allied soldiery. The American forces have ever been to the front when there was fighting to be done and their discipline and dash have been admired by foreign officers. Their good name cannot be tarnished by sensational reports sent from the region where such unsettled conditions exist.

Two Classes of Humanity.

A great calamity of any description tends to bring out whatever is in a man. Not only is the self-sacrificing charity of the truly great brought forth, but all that is meanest and most despicable in the lowest classes of human beings is allowed to come to the surface in times when the power that subjugates the inhuman instincts of these vandals is temporarily removed. These facts were clearly illustrated by the holocaust in New York a few weeks ago when the captains and crews of the harbor tugs allowed their greed for gain to lead them into deeds that made humanity shudder. No less clearly has it been illustrated during the terrible devastation of Galveston, Texas, by storm during the past week. While the national government and private individuals all over the country were hurrying clothing and provisions to the steer of their distressed countrymen in the South, the scum of humanity from the neighboring cities was also hurrying thither intent on rapine and plunder.

The cellars and dives of the stricken city sent forth their hideous spawn to prey upon their suffering fellow creatures. Living and dead were despoiled and maltreated. Not was the vandalism confined to the outskirts of the city alone. As the relief trains, loaded with the gifts of generous and true-hearted men and women, approached the city, they were banded by swarms of tramps and vagrants intent on reaching the city where they might share in the distribution of relief rations and take part in plundering the living and dead. The conditions quickly assumed such a dangerous aspect that the state militia was ordered out to protect the Christian workers in their blessed task of relief, and the vandals and ghouls were driven back to their haunts of darkness.

That such a hideous mockery of humanity exists is difficult to believe, yet there can be no doubt of the truth of

the statements. But a glance at the other side of the picture restores one's faith in human nature. When the first hint of the terrible destruction reached the outside world, assistance in the shape of money, food and clothing was immediately forthcoming. Miss Helen Gould, the idol of the army, was among the first to respond. The Red Cross Society at once volunteered its services. Wealthy men and women vied with those of moderate means. In their haste to contribute aid to their suffering brethren. As the indications are to the effect that relief will be needed for some time yet, the work is being systematized and the opportunity of giving will be extended to the many as well as to the few. This side of the picture is pleasant to look upon.

Father to Son.

My DEAR BOY:—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of Wm. McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth have brought us to a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many more to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the North and the South. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the Civil War. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that North and South should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the Northern and Southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, North and South, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the Union soldier and the sons of the Confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the North and the South came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the Union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on forty-seven eggs and told his mother that he did, so because he wanted to see the blamed old thing spread herself. To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the best thing that the world can do is to settle down quietly and be United States. I have a profound pity for anybody on the earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the star-spangled banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming of the Kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and be an American.

Do not vote to "Swap Horses While We are Crossing Streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady hand, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER

Mr. John Jaffray, of Yarmouthport, Mass., came to Newport on Saturday night to accompany his wife and daughter home, who have been visiting Mrs. Stiles on Wellington avenue.

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Weather Bulletin.

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St. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 15.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 24 to 27, warm wave 22 to 23, cool wave 20 to 21 and 23 to 25.

The warm wave and the last cool wave mentioned above will constitute the principal storm wave of the month reaching over into October. It will affect the whole of North America and will bring in its train a hot wave, high winds, drought, followed by high winds from the opposite direction, rain, cold, snow, blizzard, frosts and a real touch of winter.

Of course the snow and frosts will not reach the southern part of the continent but making allowance for latitude the above is a fair description of what may be expected.

This storm wave will cover a period of about ten days, beginning in the far northwest with rising temperature about 23 and ending in the New England states and eastern Canada about October 1 with very low temperatures for the time of year.

This disturbance has been calculated along five lines of latitude across the continent and the results show up very similar north, south, east and west indicating that it will be a general weather event over all of North America.

Although I have no weather records for China and eastern Siberia from which to calculate I am opinionated that our soldiers in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin will experience weather very similar to that which I have described for the North American continent.

While there is no such thing as an equinoctial storm, this great disturbance will be what is commonly called such.

The disturbing influences of the equinoxes cover all of the months September and March and reach into October and April. Disturbing planetary influences determine the dates of the so called equinoctial storms and the moon and planets and sun's rotation on its axis occupy such relative positions as to bring the equinoctial disturbance this year during the last days of September and first days of October.

I have finished going over my calculations the second time for 1901 and am now more confident than ever before that my forecasts will be correct.

Many expected the unusual relative positions of the solar system bodies would culminate this year in very great weather extremes but my recent calculations indicate that the climax will come within the twelve months beginning October 1, 1900.

Within the past few years interest in the weather and weather forecasts has increased immensely and before we get through with the 1901 weather, long range forecasts will be reckoned as of much greater interest in the way of news than ever before.

The opportunity for the long range forecaster is at hand and I am glad to know that I am prepared for the event.

Crop weather of 1901 will greatly differ from recent years and on the North American continent disastrous crop failures will occur in some localities and big crops in others.

It might be said that this is not an unusual occurrence but for the coming year the extremes will be unusual.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

DeBois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. Catherine K. Shedd, attorney, the cottage on the easterly side of Bellevue avenue, known as the Knight Cottage, to Mrs. H. J. Renwick, of New York, for the season of 1901.

DeBois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. George Gordon King, attorney, King Block store, No. 214, on the Easterly side of Bellevue avenue, to Mrs. K. J. Collins for 1901.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for a term of years to Gustave Hamilton, the warehouse over No. 201 Thames street, having entrance from Cotton's court, the rooms being the same as those occupied by Mr. Hamilton for many years past.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for the Directors of the Cordington Savings Bank the house at northern corner of Elm street and Washington street, with 10,000 square feet of land, to Robert W. Curry.

A high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Mary's Church Monday morning for the repose of the soul of King Humbert, of Italy, who was recently assassinated. The Italians turned out in large numbers. At the conclusion of the service a telegram was sent to King Victor Emmanuel II, stating that the Italians of Newport had held a memorial service in commemoration of the death of King Humbert. The telegram was signed by Donato Russo, president of the Italian Brotherhood Benefit Society.

Washington Matters.

President McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.—The West is for Republicanism.—Ridiculous Democratic Claims.—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1900.

President McKinley's letter of acceptance of the republican nomination for President is a masterly statement of what has been accomplished by the republican party in a week. It meets every issue of the campaign and demolished every argument that has been put forward by the Bryanites in opposition to any policy of the administration, including that of expansion, which the Bryanites are trying so hard to persuade the country in the face of absolute knowledge to the contrary, to accept as imperialism. If that letter were the only state paper ever written by President McKinley, it would alone give him the right to a place in the front rank of America's greatest statesmen. If any intelligent American has any doubt of how he should vote, a careful perusal of that letter will convince him that there is only one way to vote to insure a continuance of our present prosperity, and that is for McKinley and Roosevelt.

The President and Mrs. McKinley have gone to Somerset, Pa., to attend the marriage of their niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, and, unless there is some unexpected change in the situation in China, which is now waiting on the action of the powers, they will go from Somerset to Canton for a short stay before returning to Washington. General Chaffee has been ordered to hold his troops in readiness to leave Peking at any time.

Hon. G. E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, who has just returned from a trip to the Middle West said: "West of the Mississippi river, the drift is decidedly to the republicans. Democratic talk of carrying Minnesota is entitled to no weight. They will not come within fifty thousand votes of it. The Dakotas are both republican and are considered safe. I have confidence that this drift our way, which is so apparent in all the West, will be found to be prevalent in Nebraska also, although that is a state in which populism is well seated. It is hardly to be expected that Illinois will give as large a republican majority as it did four years ago. There is a likelihood that it will settle back towards the ordinary republican majority, but there is no reason to doubt that it will be ample for practical purposes.

Senator Daniel, of Va., is one of the few men who doesn't let his partisan wishes destroy his private judgment. Publicly he talks as confidently of Mr. Bryan's election as any of the rainbow chasers, but he is quoted as having said privately in Washington: "I can not see that Bryan has more than a fighting chance, but, of course, I am bound to make the most of that. The probabilities seem to me largely favorable to McKinley's election."

The democrats are making many ridiculous claims, none more so than their alleged expectation of carrying Minnesota. Capt. Henry A. Hustle, Auditor for the Post Office Department, who has been active in every campaign in that state for the last thirty-four years, and who was connected with the republican state Central Committee, as Chairman or Secretary for more than ten years, has recently returned from a visit to the state. He said of political conditions there: "Minnesota is as likely to go for Bryan this year, as Vermont is, and not a particle more so. It would be just as reasonable for the republicans to claim Texas as for the democrats to claim Minnesota. There is not the slightest indication of any land slide or political upheaval this year in Minnesota. The republicans have thorough precinct organization, and are advised every day at the central headquarters of all local movements. The reports up to last week, when I left there, were constantly more encouraging. The seven republican Congressmen from Minnesota have all been re-nominated, and each of them will be elected without any question. There can be no trouble about the state ticket or the legislature, which will re-elect Senator Knute Nelson, next winter. Minnesota has had but one democratic governor in forty years, and that is sufficient. It has never cast a single democratic electoral vote since the state was admitted to the Union, and it is not likely to commence that career of folly now."

A fraud order has been issued by the Post Office Department against L. D. Bass, and two alleged concerns conducted by him in Washington, the American Teacher's Agency and the American Civil Service College, one used to collect fees for securing school teachers' places, and the other for securing government positions.

Gen. Chaffee has made new admirers by his unselfishness in recommending that Col. A. S. Daggett be appointed to the vacant Brigadier Generalship in the regular army, caused by the retirement today of Gen. Joe Wheeler, for good judgment and gallantry in the Chinese campaign. It had been understood that this vacancy would be given to Gen. Chaffee, but his own recommendations may get it for Daggett, who may then be retired, which would give the President an opportunity to promote Chaffee also.

There is more cut-throat in this section of the country than at other times, but together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. J. C. Carter's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from two to six times a day. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for literature and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75¢.

Mr. Percy L. Tiley, of this city, who has been in the employ of the Hub Pharmacy for several years, has severed his connection with that establishment and will start for New York on Monday.

NOTICE.

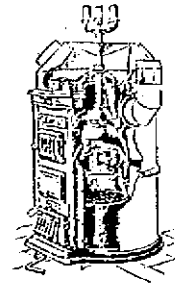
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For Rent.

Good rooms in the Mercury Building, either for office or for residential use. Possession given April 1st. Enquire at the Mercury Office.

This Furnace

stands preeminent among the many good ones.



The Splendid Construction of the steel radiator gives enormous direct heating surface. The Triangular Grate is strong and easy to shake. The doors with lever handles are models of convenience. The Patent Regulating Damper saves coal and is a wonderful device for keeping a continuous fire.

Estimates free. Catalogue upon application.

GLENWOOD FURNACE.

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

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A cottage with 8 bedrooms and all modern conveniences. Everything in perfect order. Especially suitable for all the year residence. Will rent furnished for \$14, or if preferred will rent fully furnished at a most reasonable figure.

An especially good opportunity to secure an excellent cottage in this desirable locality at a low rental.

Please apply AT ONCE to
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue.

Marriages.

In this city, 25th inst., by Rev. C. H. Smith, Herbert Allen Colvin of Providence to Harriet Esther Langley of this city.

In this city, 30th inst., by Rev. J. H. MacDonald and Rev. C. H. Smith, Horace Eustolph Hanson of New York city to Mae Estelle Hilt of this city.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. C. H. Smith, Leroy Hild to Cora Hawk, both of this city.

In this city, 10th inst., by Rev. C. H. Smith, George Howard Grinnell to Emma Zetta Hutton, both of this city.

In this city, Wednesday, September 12, at Emmanuel Church, by Rev. Emory H. Porter, Harriet Evers, daughter of the late William Grinnell, to Thomas Edward Safe of London, England.

In this city, 10th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Martin A. Stevens, 13 Bay View avenue, by Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, William Warren Child to Miss Gertrude Hazard Stearns, both of this city.

In this city, 8th inst., Miss Octavia Jeter of this city to Reynard P. J. Bush of Bridgeport, Barbadoes, West Indies.

At Jamestown, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1900, by Rev. F. F. Gilmore, Lydia C. Sears to Commander F. P. Gilmore, U. S. N.

In this city, 10th inst., Mary, wife of William White, 32, 12th, Alexander Benjamin Francis, 30, 10th, Allen Luther, 27, 10th, Mary Elizabeth Johnson, wife of Granville D. Nelson, 22, 8th, Charles Morgan, 28, 8th, Patrick Brennan, 11.

In Pawtucket, 9th inst., Sarah, widow of Stephen Perry Fisk, in her 87th year.

In Pawtucket, 7th inst., Daniel Perrin, in his 57th year.

In Wickford, 8th inst., Phoebe A., widow of Isaac Thomas, in her 71st year.

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INSURANCE AGENCY.

* Mr. Hazard acts as administrator of estates; also as guardian and trustee.

SIMEON HAZARD.

91 BROADWAY.

Newport, R. I.

Telephone 32.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brentwood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A. W. LUTHER.

Real Estate and Furnished Cottages.

Office—FERRY WHARF, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER	STANDARD TIME.	1900.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	High water	Low water
15	Sat	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15
16	Sun	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15
17	Mon	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15
18	Tues	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15
19	Wed	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15
20	Thurs	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15
21	Fri	5 40 16	6 10 10	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15	6 12 15

First Quarter 23 day, 21. 5am, morning.
Full Moon 24th, 0h, 6am, morning.
Last Quarter 25th, 3h, 5am, evening.
New Moon 26th day, 3h, 5am, evening.

Fire at the Pier.

Wednesday afternoon many of the handsome and costly buildings at Narragansett Pier were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$350,000, of which about one half was covered by insurance. The Rockingham Hotel, the Casino and several small stores and business blocks were completely destroyed. The fire originated in the Hotel Rockingham, being discovered about noon, while it was still but a small blaze. Had water been immediately available it could probably have been extinguished at once. As it was the flames spread rapidly and communicated with the Casino, burning both buildings to the ground.

The entire business portion of the Pier was threatened with total destruction, the high wind hurrying the work of the flames. Cottages were saved with much difficulty. The fire departments of the Pier, Wakefield and Peace Dale responded to the call and did all in their power to stay the destructive fire.

The losses were estimated as follows, being covered by insurance amounting to about \$170,000:

Hotel Rockingham and annex, \$150,000; Casino, \$125,000; Hazard block, \$20,000; Casino stores, \$8,000; Hotel stores, \$300; Cook's saloon building, \$1,000; Burns block \$10,000; Hazard block stores and Burns block stores, \$24,000.

Jamestown Property Willed.

By the will of the late Miss Harriet Watson, who died at Wakefield last month in her 82d year, Irving Watson received the bulk of the personal property and real estate, including a cottage at Narragansett Pier upon Prospect avenue, a large and valuable residence, furnished, at Wakefield, with \$2000 to keep the estate in its present condition; railroad bonds, and city bank stock. Mrs. Irving Watson is given valuable real estate at Wakefield, \$3,000 in United States bonds and Wakefield bank stock. To Miss Helen C. Watson, the eldest daughter, is given a desirable real estate upon Salt Lake, a cottage at Wakefield and \$1000. The youngest daughter of Irving Watson, Miss Hattie Watson, receives city bank stock, with several house lots at Wakefield and \$1000. Four of Miss Watson's nieces, Mrs. Charles H. Hazard, Mrs. L. Watson, Miss H. C. Watson and Miss A. Harriet Watson, receive \$1000 each seven of her nieces, Mrs. George N. Durfee, Miss Mary A. Watson, Mrs. Annie Huntington, Mrs. Capt. Gilbert, Mrs. Lily Lawton, Miss Jennie and Miss Annie Hazard, each receives \$500. Four nephews receive \$200 each, Charles H. Hazard, W. A. Watson, W. L. Watson and Carter Hazard, and many other relatives \$50 each. The Episcopal Church at Wakefield is left \$500, and the Watson family cemetery, north of Peace Dale, \$500 for improvements. The Hull Cove farm of 319 acres, termed the most valuable farm at Jamestown, being directly opposite Newport, which the banks have several times offered \$100,000 for and was held in trust by Miss Watson, is given to her nephew, Irving Watson, while that desirable real estate upon West Quogue Beach, near Narragansett Pier, known as the Jencks farm of 207 acres, also held in trust by Miss Watson, is divided equally between Mrs. Irving Watson and her two daughters, Helen and Hattie, and her son, Walter Irving.

The will was written by Judge N. H. Lewis of the District Court of West Kingston, and J. V. B. Watson is appointed executor and administrator upon the estate.

The last concert of the season by the Newport band, was given on Monday evening and drew a large crowd to Washington square. The band has given a series of concerts at the different parks during the past few months and much enjoyment has been afforded those who have been able to attend. The music has been of a high order throughout the season, and much credit is due the leader, Mr. Harry K. Howard, for the manner in which he has conducted the concerts.

The remains of Governor Carr, whose body was buried in the Carr burial lot, in the Mason property, on Mill street, over two hundred years ago, and those of many of his descendants, were exhumed Monday and taken to Jamestown for re-interment.

Mr. Joseph W. Sampson has secured the local agency for the Joy line of steamers from Providence to New York. The fare from Newport to New York via Providence amounts to \$1.75. Mr. Sampson's office is in his store on Broadway.

Mr. J. J. McManamy exhibited the McManamy voting machine in this city on Wednesday, in response to an arrangement made by the City Council. There is a desire by a large number to adopt the machine in Newport.

WRECK AND RUIN

Still In Evidence In Stricken City of Galveston.

Handicapped by Stopping of Electric Light and Street Car Plants.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—The following address has been received from W. C. Jones, mayor of Galveston, to the people of the United States:

"It is my opinion, based on personal information, that 2500 people have lost their lives here. Approximately one-third of the residence population of the city has been swept away. There are several thousand people who are homeless and destitute. How many there is no way of finding out. Arrangements are now being made to have the women and children sent to Houston and other places, but the means of transportation are limited. Thousands are still to be cared for here. We appeal to you for immediate aid."

The presence of the troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and the apprehension of a brief, but desperate, reign of anarchy, now no longer exists. The liquor saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own humble abode to look after is being pressed into service, so that, first of all, the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulk of the debris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for.

Volunteer gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston island at the many neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, before all the floating bodies have found nameless graves. Along the beach they are constantly being washed up. Whether these are those who were swept out into the gulf and drowned, or are simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against terrible pestilence, there is no means of knowing.

In various parts of the city the smell of decomposed flesh is still apparent. Wherever such instances are found, the authorities are freely disinfecting.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wreck, mortar, slate, stone and glass that burst them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with debris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule, substantial frame buildings without better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses, have been plucked down in streets or back yards, squares away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those who, apparently, show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers yesterday, after a suspension of several days, is having a good effect, and both The News and The Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the stopping of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights, and only a few concerns who operate their own illuminating service are able to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have no imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol system is made more difficult thereby, and the opportunity for looting greater.

The great destruction of live stock has eliminated the carriages and cabs as a means of transportation, and the need of the trolley promises to become a most pressing one when rebuilding begins.

Moel Has an Enforced Vacation.

New York, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Root is confined to his summer residence at Southampton, L. I., as the result of an operation for the removal of a carbuncle and will not be able to leave his room for 10 days or two weeks. The secretary had been troubled with a peculiar growth on the chest for some time, but paid no attention to it until recently. He is not confined to his bed and appears in fine health.

M'KINLEY A CEPTIS.

Placed by a Friend of the Times and Says Question of "How or Where?"

Washington, Sept. 14.—William McKinley's latest acceptance of the nomination for the presidency, which was made public Saturday night, will be the official endorsement of the Republicans in the presidential election.

Following the announcement that the president-elect had accepted the nomination, the Democratic and Republican newspapers have been busy in the editorial columns of the United States, with the question of the election of 1896. The Democrats have been particularly busy in the editorial columns of the United States, with the question of the election of 1896. The Democrats have been particularly busy in the editorial columns of the United States, with the question of the election of 1896.

Portland, Me., Sept. 14.—Carrying out its traditions of many years, with but one break, Maine went Republican in the state election Monday by a good majority. The plurality over the Democratic candidates is more than 33,000.

As to the four Republican congressmen, all were returned by large majorities, the endorsement of Messrs. Allen, the First and Burlington in the Third being especially large and notable. Mr. Littlefield is returned in the Second and Mr. Boutelle in the Fourth.

The state legislature will remain practically unchanged, all the senators (31) being Republicans, while about 125 out of the 151 representatives will also be of that faith, and assures the election of William P. Frye as senator.

In the Grand State.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 14.—The New Hampshire Republicans met in state convention here Tuesday, nominated Chester B. Jordan of Lancaster for governor and chose presidential electoral candidates. Frank D. Currier was nominated for congress from the Second New Hampshire district.

A. T. Batchelor of Keene presented the platform, which was unanimously adopted. It cordially approves the platform adopted by the national Republican convention at Philadelphia and accepts such declaration of that convention as true Republican doctrine.

Tammany State Goes Through.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 14.—For governor, John H. Stanchfield; lieutenant governor, William E. Mackey; secretary of state, John T. Norton; comptroller, Edwin S. Arwater; treasurer, John B. Edson; attorney general, Thomas F. Conway; engineer and surveyor, Russell R. Stuart.

This was the ticket named by the Democratic state convention Wednesday. Its head was not selected without acrimonious personalities and a sarcastic exchange of compliments among the leaders. But when the will of the convention had been finally registered, Senator Hill was first to propose the unanimous nomination of "a friend of Hellen standing, John B. Stanchfield."

Sullivan is Renominated.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 14.—The Republicans of the Second congressional district renominated by acclamation Cyrus A. Sullivan of Manchester as their candidate. This result was reached after five ballots had been taken and a deadlock reached. The candidates before the convention were J. A. Greene, Stephen S. Jewett, Stephen H. Gale and Rufus N. Elwell. At the critical moment Judge Abbott presented the name of the present congressman, Cyrus A. Sullivan. The effect was electrical. In quick succession, Gale's, Greene's and Elwell's managers withdrew the names of their candidates, and then the nomination was made.

Vote of the State.

St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 14.—The complete returns of the state election as verified by election officers in the 246 cities and towns indicate that the plurality of Stickney (Rep.) for governor is 31,072. The total vote for the head of the ticket stands: Stickney (Rep.), 45,203; Senter (Dem.), 11,137.

Fire at the Pier.

Naragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 14.—The summer season came to a sudden, unexpected and disastrous end Wednesday through the complete destruction by fire of the great Roanoke hotel. Sherry's beautiful and famous Casino, the Hazard block, the Rm. 21 of Pythian hall and a score of smaller buildings which in summer are a live with excursionist trade. The fire started from the upper part of the Rockingham. The loss is estimated at about \$350,000. No one, as yet, has come forward with any facts as to just how the fire started.

Winning the Boat Race.

New York, Sept. 14.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's ship yacht, Rainbow, was the winner in the 30-mile race against Minnieola, Yankee and Virginia, by the margin of 2m. 22s. and gets the \$1000 cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton. The Minnieola was second boat, the Virginia third and the Yankee fourth.

Strong Reasons Probably Lost.

EARL LI'S REPLY.

Has the Power and Disposition to Protect Americans.

Russians to Remain in Peking Until Chinese Government Enters.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The diplomatic side of the Chinese question has become again the object of attention. The order to General Chaffee to leave at once, which was expected in some quarters, did not issue yesterday.

The Chinese government has made swift answer to the latest communication from the state department relative to the recognition of Li Hung Chang as an envoy competent to negotiate a peace settlement. There never has been any doubt here as to the sufficiency of Li's credentials as a plenipotentiary, but the effort of the state department has been to cause him to use any extraordinary powers he might have for the protection of American life and property in China, pending a final settlement. It has succeeded in attaining this object, as is indicated in the responses from Li Hung Chang presented to Assistant Secretary Hill yesterday by Minister Wu. The department asked Li without further delay "to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire." The viceroy has given the assurance asked.

Efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for the negotiations which are expected finally to settle the Chinese troubles. Li Hung Chang's message removed, perhaps, the last obstacle to the speedy beginning of these negotiations, and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge to protect American interests and stop the outrages upon the missionaries and native converts. If he can do this, and thus manifest the existence of a de facto government, there is no reason to doubt that negotiations will be immediately in order.

The Russian government has given notice that it adheres firmly to its proposal to evacuate Peking and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by agreeing to it and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese government immediately enters, so that there should not be an interval without a government. Russia explains that she cannot, therefore, move before the termination of the negotiations now begun for guaranteeing order in Peking by the installation of a government immediately after the evacuation.

The notice that the Russian troops will not evacuate Peking until some arrangements have been made for the installation of a government to take charge of affairs, is directly in line with the aim the state department has been pursuing in the exchanges with Li Hung Chang, and if this Russian decision is adhered to, it certainly will facilitate the ultimate withdrawal of all of the foreign forces, in the opinion of the officials here. An inference from the Russian government is that Li Hung Chang's coming to Peking will be forwarded by Russia in the hope of making the desired arrangement for the establishment of a Chinese government there.

An Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai, starting today, inside of a week. It may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time.

Our government has not been advised even yet that all of the answers to the Russian note have been returned. It is said that all of the powers have been heard from on the subject, but the disposition is to regard their communications not as answers, but rather as argumentative statements, which leave the main issue still open for discussion. This point, however, becomes of diminished importance, in view of the announced purpose of the Russian government to modify the terms of its original proposition in the manner indicated.

The department of state has received from the consul at Amoy, China, a telegram to the effect that the British and Japanese marines have been withdrawn; that order is maintained, refugees are returning and the shops are reopening.

Principal Gilt in Gilt.

Littleton, N. H., Sept. 14.—Harry Bingham, in years gone by one of the stalwarts of the Democratic party of New Hampshire, died Wednesday of heart trouble, after a long illness. Not in politics alone was he well known, but at the bar, in his chosen profession, he ranked high. Mr. Bingham was born in Concord, N. H., March 30, 1821.

Geometric Gift to Central Falls.

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 14.—The will of Stephen L. Adams, the cotton manufacturer, recently deceased, was admitted to probate Wednesday. The will bequeaths to the city of Central Falls \$35,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a free public library and reading room for the city. Several other public bequests are made.

Another Advance in Cotton.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 14.—The further advance of 1-8 cent in the cotton market Wednesday caused local manufacturers to refuse contracts for future delivery, on the old basis of 2 7-8 cents for print cloth, and they are now holding off for better figures, although the selling committee has not made any advance in the quotation.

His Shoulder Was Broken.

New Haven, Sept. 14.—With the exception of Charles Miller of Chicago, the six-day bicycle champion, none of the riders who were injured in the smash-up at the Coliseum track here Tuesday evening are confined to their beds. Miller's shoulder is broken, and he probably will be unable to ride again this season.

A Few Back Stairs Evicted.

Havanna, Sept. 14.—Five new cases of yellow fever were reported Thursday, 12 being now under supervision. The death rate for August was 2.76, yellow fever furnishing 6 victims and tuberculosis 65.

British Troops Heavily Engaged.

London, Sept. 14.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Machaberry, Sept. 12, stating that General French was heavily engaged that day with the Boers in the hills west of Robertson. The British commander-in-chief added that General Buller had come to assist General French.

FORESTS ABLAZE.

Caused by Tail End of the Southern Hurricane.

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Boston, Sept. 14.—New England was entered Wednesday morning by the West India hurricane, which started far to the eastward of Porto Rico, rushed across Cuba and Jamaica, thrashed about the gulf of Mexico, obliterated Galveston, swept up the Mississippi valley and across the Great Lakes, and the inhabitants in this corner of the country have nearly \$1,000,000 to add to the lengthening list of losses which this remarkable storm destroyed in its 10,000-mile career. Strangely enough, the gale in this section was more destructive on land than at sea. It found a greater part of New England dried and parched from three months' drought, so that within an hour after the storm began a score of forest fires which by great effort had been almost subdued, were burning fiercely, and again sweeping over vast expanses of country. Nearly all these fires are still burning, and this is especially true of the districts to the south and west of this city, so that the air is permeated with smoke.

A week ago it only required a puff to set in motion a \$10,000 forest fire, so that a living gale yesterday, with the country in exactly the same condition, fanned, blew and swept the flames over tens of miles as much territory, and by noon a dozen of these forest fires were burning fiercely, especially among the pines of Plymouth county and Cape Cod. In Plymouth county a score of summer residents had their property destroyed, and many who had lingered, barely escaped with their lives.

No fatalities have been reported, but there are a number of isolated houses which have not been heard from. The gale blew the sparks and flaming bits of wood along so fast that it seems as if a dozen different fires had started in many square miles of country almost at the same instant.

The gale is probably directly accountable for a dozen homeless families in this state alone. Reports were also received from various parts of New England of damage to telegraph and telephone wires, houses unroofed, orchards denuded of their fruit and great damage to standing corn and other crops.

Nothing in the way of an ocean disaster has come to hand. The gale was severe off the coast, but it blew off shore, so that most of the shipping found little difficulty in getting a lee.

Overtime Question Causes Strike.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 14.—The employees of the Hamilton Print works went out on strike Thursday, because their demands for overtime remuneration were not acceded to. The employees of the Merrimack Print works voted to join with the operatives of the Hamilton, they having the same grievance. Some 500 or 600 operatives will be involved. The union asks that all overtime work shall cease, or that employees shall be credited with time and a quarter for all overtime work.

Criminals Receive Sentence.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 14.—In the Norfolk criminal court Thursday, William Jones and John A. Clark, both colored, were sentenced each to the state prison for terms of not less than three years for breaking and entering. William T. Barker was sentenced to not less than six years to the state prison for rape upon Violet C. Johnson, and his wife, for aiding and abetting him, to the Sherborn woman's prison for two years.

Too Liberal With His Money.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 14.—Seth Abbott, father of the late Emma Abbott, the great prima donna, is being cared for by the police here until they hear from a daughter in Chicago. Mr. Abbott was taken in charge because he insisted in giving away money in stores and on the street. He is 53 years of age, lives in San Diego, Cal., and came east recently to visit relatives in this city.

Robbery Easily Accomplished.

Boston, Sept. 14.—Representing himself as an electric light inspector, a robber entered the house of Robert Everett in Newtonville Thursday and departed, after having searched the house, with about \$500 in cash and jewelry. The robber was going down the street at a rapid gait when Mrs. Everett gave the alarm, but he succeeded in making his escape.

Suicide in Front of Mirror.

Waltham, Mass., Sept. 14.—Standing in front of a mirror in his room, Thursday, Alfred L. Farwell drew a razor across his throat, severing the jugular vein, causing almost instant death. Temporary insanity was probably the cause of the deed. Farwell was about 35 years old, and was janitor of the Unitarian church and a school house.

Ship Arrived in Amherst.

Boston, Sept. 14.—Steamer B. Brown, from London, was detained at quarantine on account of the chief officer having been stricken with smallpox a few days after leaving London. Upon the arrival of the vessel at quarantine the port physician vaccinated the entire crew and thoroughly fumigated the ship and cargo.

Life Trusts Out.

North Bedford, Vt., Sept. 14.—Miss Julia A. Eddy, aged 45, stepped in front of an express train near this station Thursday, and was killed. The cause for an act of suicide is unknown, although at times she had talked despondently.

Teacher Commits Suicide.

Greenwich, Mass., Sept. 14.—Miss Emma C. Gilbert, a teacher of the grammar school in Enfield, shot herself in the right temple Monday. Death resulted in a short time. Despondency was the cause of her act.

Co. of Police Ready for Fire.

Boston, Sept. 14.—All of the local fire engines were held in readiness for a fire at 100 North Street on account of the strike. This makes the power of the city fire department very small.

Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$74,648.
The National Exchange Bank,
38 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.
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INTEREST ON ALL DEPOSITS
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Should see our collection of **SPRING CLOTHING** before purchasing. There is **EVERYTHING** here that people of good taste desire--nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.
We make it a point
To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with
"Your money back if you want it."
Newport One Price Clothing Co.
208 THAMES STREET. 208

Alpha Home Pudding,
THE LATEST THING OUT.

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Smalley Fruit Jars,
NEW DESIGNS.
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Your Choice of All Our
Trimmed Hats and Toques.

AT CUT PRICES.

These costumes made of the best material and are the **NEWEST DESIGNS.**

A Complete Line of
**SAILORS' OUTING & YACHT
HATS AND CAPS.**

**GARDEN HATS, CHILDREN
& MISSES' HATS.**

In great variety. Flowers & Ornaments
for evening wear. Hat bands of all the
popular styles in the U. S. Navy.
Remains of the late Leading House
of the trade and execution in MILLINERY can be found here at **POPULAR PRICES.**



Selected Tale.

The Detective Side of Life.

The queerest things that happen never find their way into the newspapers. It is difficult to say why; perhaps it is because they are too queer. For instance, I doubt if you have ever heard of a strange incident that happened only a season or two ago in that select section of the fashionable world known as "society."

A lady of title, Lady Barnmouth, requested me to call on her one morning, about the beginning of June, the London season being at his height.

"I want your help, Mr. Lowe," she began, and then stopped awkwardly. "Perhaps you are not aware that at several balls and dinner parties this season there have been jewels and ornaments stolen. It has, of course, caused a great deal of unpleasantness. In several cases, trinkets have even been actually taken from the wearers, without their knowing how it was done, or who did it."

I had heard several wild tales of articles having been missed at fashionable gatherings, and there was much speculation as to who was the culprit. The articles were not, as a rule, of immense value, and they always disappeared singly, consequently no public notice had been directed to the matter.

In one or two cases the police had been consulted, but it was impossible for them to help. There could be no doubt that the thief was a person who mixed in society as an equal, probably a woman who had allowed her love of jewelry to tempt her to dishonesty. I presume, then, that the thief is a guest—a person in society?" I said inquiringly.

"I am afraid so. Two or three things were missed at a dance which I gave last week. Now I am giving another dance next Thursday, and I am, of course, most anxious it should not occur again, at any rate in my house. I thought I would engage your services for the evening, to see if you detect anything suspicious. Of course, you would be treated as a guest."

We made arrangements about terms, and it was agreed that I should be introduced as an American, by name Capt. Burke.

"I suppose, Lady Barnmouth," I said carelessly, "you don't suspect anybody in particular?"

"Oh, no," she said, but I noticed what I thought was a look of anxiety on her face and made a mental note of it.

As I was leaving, Lady Barnmouth said: "Of course, Mr. Lowe, you quite understand, there must be no gossip. If you make any discoveries, they must be treated as secrets. I can't have a scene of any kind. It must be hushed up."

I returned to the office, impressed with two ideas. First, that my task was one of those delicate cases that require all your tact and yield very little credit; secondly, that Lady Barnmouth knew more, or at any rate, guessed more than she cared to tell.

Thursday evening arrived, and I went to Merion house. Practically, my duty was to mingle with the guests, enjoy myself, and keep my eyes wide open. Nothing seemed to be more improbable than that there should be a thief among the brilliant throng that crowded the rooms. Everything was conducted in the most sumptuous and luxurious style, a Hungarian band discoursed the sweetest of dance music, and the guests were among the highest in the land.

For a long while nothing occurred of the smallest significance. But at about 2 o'clock in the morning, while I was sitting in a snug corner of the conservatory, where cigarette smoking was permitted, I noticed a couple take up a position in the opposite corner. They were both young and evidently very much in love with one another. The girl was handsomely dressed and wore some valuable jewels. In particular I noticed a pair of diamond earrings, which had just come into fashion again. Without being a connoisseur of precious stones, I understand them well enough to know that these were very valuable indeed, and likely to be worth several hundred pounds.

These two young people were sitting out during a dance, and they flirted all through a set of dances, without any impatience at their length.

At last they got up and went into the ball room again. On the chair where the girl had been sitting lay something shining. I strolled across and examined it. It was her vinaigret, which she had probably left there by accident. I replaced it, thinking it might serve as a trap for our fashionable thief, if he were in the neighborhood, and withdrew to my corner, where I was almost invisible.

Presently an old gentleman strolled out to smoke a cigarette. He was a tall, handsome, intellectual looking man, with the air of a true aristocrat. His name I did not know, but I had noticed him chatting with the guests. He was evidently known to every one, and was a man of social importance.

Presently his eye caught the little jeweled vinaigret. He looked carelessly round the conservatory, to see if he were observed, and picked it up. He now had his back to me. I was on the point of stepping up to him, when he turned round, and replaced the vinaigret and walked quietly away.

It was lucky I had not moved. I should have looked rather foolish. Some curious instinct bade me cross the conservatory, and look at the vinaigret again. Without thinking I put it to my nose.

The next thing I remember is, that I found myself sitting on a chair. Gradually things became clearer. The vinaigret lay by my side. It was dropped. For a few minutes I had lost consciousness. I still felt dizzy and sick, but knowing that everything depended on my being prompt and acute, I managed with an effort to pull myself together.

Then arose the question: What should I do next? Should I go straight to the man who had tampered with the vinaigret? A moment's thought showed me that that would be worse than useless. I had no proof of anything. The situation must be allowed to develop itself before I interfered.

After some little reflection, I decided to go back into the drawing room, where I could see what was going on. Under any circumstances I must not lose sight of the girl to whom the vinaigret belonged.

For nearly half an hour I waited in vain. She danced with two or three different men, but did not seem to have missed it.

At last, after one of the dances, she appeared to be looking for something. With what I presume, an apology to her partner, she skipped across the room to a group of girls. Evidently she was asking if any of them had seen her vinaigret. For some time she got no information, but presently a girl

who was passing, leaning on a man's arm, turned round and made some remark, pointing with her fan to the conservatory door. The owner of the vinaigret crossed the room, and hurried across the room.

At this time I observed that the man who had dropped the scent bottle, and who was chatting about, watched the girl closely.

As soon as she had left the drawing room, he broke off his conversation, and strolled quietly toward the conservatory. As he passed through the curtains I noticed that he glanced round to see if he were being followed.

That settled it. I had found my man, and must act promptly. Lady Barnmouth was standing near the piano. Remembering her injunctions, that there was not, under any circumstances, to be an exposure or a scene, it was necessary to proceed with caution. I caught her eye without much difficulty. She understood at once that I had something to say, and disengaged herself from her friends.

"Will you come with me to the conservatory?" I said quietly. "I believe I have solved the mystery."

She turned pale. "Very well," she said. "Give me your arm. Be careful what you do, Mr. Lowe," she added, in a troubled voice; "it must be hushed up."

When we reached the conservatory we found, just as I had expected, the young lady lying back in a chair unconscious. Her ear drops were missing.

"Miss Dainton has fainted," said Lady Barnmouth.

"One moment," I said; "there is no cause for alarm. Do you see what has happened? Her diamond ear-drops have disappeared."

"Do you know who it is?" she whispered.

"Yes. Her vinaigret has been dropped—not sufficiently to do her any harm. I saw it done."

"What shall I do?" Fretful Lord Barnmouth, will you? He must advise me."

"Which is Lord Barnmouth?" She came to the curtains and pointed him out to me.

"Very well," said I. "Chafe Dainton's hands and try to bring her round, but don't call for any help at present."

I don't think I ever felt so reluctant to proceed with a case as I did at that minute. The man whom Lady Barnmouth had pointed out as her husband was the man who had dropped the vinaigret—who had followed Miss Dainton into the conservatory.

In a word, Lord Barnmouth was a kleptomane.

"Will you come with me into the conservatory, Lord Barnmouth?" I said. As I spoke I looked him steadily in the face. He turned deadly white, and his eyes shifted nervously about the room.

"What's the matter?" he said, huskily. "Is anything wrong?"

"Miss Dainton has fainted."

"Oh," he murmured, with relief. "And her ear-drops have disappeared?" I added. For a moment I thought he was going to drop down. I put my arm through his, and led him toward the conservatory. He was trembling like a leaf.

When he got well into the shadow of the curtains I stopped. "Lord Barnmouth," I said, quietly, "take my advice and give them up to me at once."

"What do you mean?" he said, hoarsely.

"The ear-drops. It will prevent a scene."

He put a trembling hand into the breast pocket of his dresscoat and gave me the ear-drops. He did it like a man in a dream, and I really believe that for the time being he was unconscious.

Then he turned away and left the drawing room hurriedly.

"Will he not come?" said Lady Barnmouth, with an awful look of terror in her eyes.

"Lord Barnmouth is not well," I replied. "Here are the ear-drops."

"The poor woman went scarlet. She knew what I meant, and I was deeply grieved for her. From the first she must have had a faint suspicion of the truth, and was anxious to save him from public disgrace and scandal. She was thoroughly unswerving. Miss Dainton showed signs of returning consciousness."

"Now," I said, "put the ear-drops back into her ears. She won't know what has happened."

Lady Barnmouth replaced them with trembling fingers.

"Send some one to look after this girl; I'll stop with her till help comes. But you must go and find your husband. Make haste," I added, significantly, "or you will be too late."

My work was not quite over. When Lady Barnmouth found her husband in his dressing room he was, as I feared, on the point of committing suicide. She saved him. A number of trinkets, some of great value, were found in his safe. There is, of course, only one explanation. On that one point Lord Barnmouth was mad. There was no object in his stealing ladies' ornaments as he is a very wealthy man, and had not put them to any use.

Sweet and Low.

A young man named Sweet engaged to marry a young woman named Lowe. A few Sundays previous to the wedding the happy couple attended church together, and as they walked along the aisle the choir began singing the song "Sweet and Low," entirely unconscious of the musical pun that was being perpetrated. "And all this happened in a city in Michigan."—Choir Journal.

The Way to Success.

The Elderly Gentleman. The true secret of success is to find out what the people want.

The Younger Man. And give it to them, eh?

"Now, corner it."—Indianapolis Press.

Flight of Time.

Old Med. Well, old man, how'd you sleep last night? Follow my advice about counting up?

New Med. Yes, indeed; counted up to 18,000.

Old Med. Bull! And then you fell asleep, eh?

New Med. Guess not; it was morning by that time, and I had to get up. Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

SOCIETY OF BOXERS.

Originally It Was a Lawful and Patriotic Organization.

Former German Minister to Peking Writes About the Genesis of the Revolutionary Movement in the North of China.

Herr Moritz Von Brandt, former German ambassador at the court of Peking, has just written a clear account of the Chinese Boxers.

"The word Boxers," he says, "is either an erroneous translation of the Chinese name of that society or is a pun upon that name. The Chinese name is Taichuan, which means the Society of Confederate Patriots. Chuan, however, also means fist. It is absurd for the Novoe Vremya to assume that the men are called Boxers because they constantly practice athletic exercises similar to those of the German turn-of-mind, but it is quite possible that the Englishmen have given them the name Boxers because they spend much of their time at athletic exercises. The motto of the society is: 'Support the government; drive out the foreigners,' and therefore it cannot be charged with being hostile to the government. One can readily understand, however, how the attitude of foreigners in and toward China, combined with a frequently published report which seemed to imply that the integrity of the empire was in danger, may have given birth to a wave of patriotism the result of which may be seen in the assaults on the two things which the Chinese regard as the most important factors of foreign influence—namely, church missions and railroads."

"It must not be forgotten that for many years the English Protestant



PRINCE TUAN OF CHINA.
(Chief of the Boxers and Arch Enemy of All Foreigners.)

missionaries in China have been pursuing an extremely risky and regrettable policy. The originator and leader of the Tai-Ping insurrection was a pupil of the English missionary, Roberts, and though there is no proof of any direct connection between the doctrines taught by the missionary and the insurrection of Hung, there is nevertheless no doubt that a large number of English missionaries, including Roberts himself, sympathized with the Tai-Pings almost to the end of the uprising, and even expressed their sympathy publicly.

"During the unfortunate and impracticable reform movement of 1898 English missionaries also played a leading part, just as they did recently, their zeal being manifested in an endeavor to show that every movement in China, even though it may have no political significance, is directed against the empire. For this reason, it is not to be wondered at that hatred and mistrust of England should manifest themselves by many tokens, both great and small, and there will be less surprise if we bear in mind the fact that most Chinese men are naturally disposed to hate and mistrust England, and that as far back as 1842 a league was formed in Canton for the purpose of withstanding Englishmen."

"It is quite probable that the Chinese government is not displeased at the movement which has been started by the Boxers, since their aim ever is to convince foreigners that there are difficulties and dangers to be encountered by those who would recklessly interfere with China."

"It is also, however, probable that the movement has now become more powerful than is pleasing to the government, and has even become a thorn in its side. In China there is always the danger that an insurrection which is not quickly suppressed will become so great as to threaten the peace of the empire. Between the years 420 and 1644 China witnessed four great revolutions, and since the latter of these years she has passed through four other great ones, as well as countless small ones. For this reason the Chinese are wont to regard such incidents with a sort of equanimity and to deal with them after their own fashion."

Death in Their Finger Nails. The juice of the green and growing pineapple is accredited to Java, the Philippines and throughout the far east generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their spears and daggers, and also the "finger-nail" poison formerly in use among aboriginal Javanese women almost universally. These women cultivated a nail on each hand to a long, sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death.

Has More Money Than Sense. Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Derby, Conn., a millionaire in her own right, has become a stenographer at a small salary, believing that it is the duty of every woman to work.

The Umbrella. Jack. I made two calls this afternoon, and I must have left my umbrella at the last place I called.

Tom. How do you know but that you left it at the first place?

Jack. Because there's where I got it. Chicago News.

Learn to keep your ears open and your mouth closed.

Among the Humorists.

Mitigating Circumstances. "Your Honor," said the lawyer, "my client acknowledges that she struck the book agent with a piece of gaspipe, but she pleads that it was a case of mistaken identity."

"How's that?" asked the judge.

"Well, she thought it was her husband."

Agreed as to One Point. "I know I'm not worthy of your love."

"Then we do have some views in common, after all."

A Good Scheme. Tourist. Do those savages save your crops?

Farmer. They work for me. You see, every tramp that comes along crosses the fields to see if the clothes is worth stealing, which they ain't, and that scares 'em away."

Mrs. Delphine. I am so delighted with my photograph that I have brought you a little present.

Photographer (modestly). I really don't deserve such a testimonial, madam. Give it to that gentleman over there.

"Does he assist you?"

"Yes. He does the retouching."

Social Philosophy. The men call themselves the stronger sex, but we notice that few heat prostrations are reported from overheated kitchens.

Will the shirt waist man also suffer from that horribly uneasy feeling that his shirt waist and pants are not staying together in the back?

When a church member describes the kind of a man the Lord loves, he is giving a good word picture of the kind of a man he thinks he is himself.

We don't intend to put on a shirt waist until the men begin wearing them with open work embroidery down the front to give the breeze a chance.

If a woman wants to work the treadmill stops on her husband, she should put on her prettiest dress when she does it. Nothing spoils the effect of tears quicker than a soiled wrapper.

Charley Kuch of Doniphan has had very good luck this year. Last year, at one time, he had twenty-six kins visiting at his house. This year the number has not exceeded eight at any one time.

"Ma says how much will you charge to write a 'bituary on the death of my dad'?"

"Three dollars an inch," replied the editor, gruffly.

The messenger departed, but in a little while he returned and said: "Ma says dad wuz six foot, two inches, but he wuzn't with three dollars!"

First Rabbit. That town boy has been around here nearly a week and never once tried to kill us.

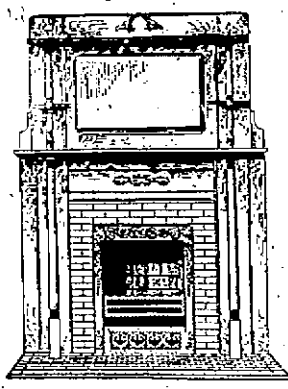
Second Rabbit. Yes, he seems to be devoid of all human attributes.

Caught at It. They kissed! It was a foolish act.

And soon they came to rue it! But, oh! gentle reader, it was not the mere osculatory act in itself that caused the trouble, but the fact that some one saw them do it.

WOOD MANTELS.

150 Different Designs.



It is no exaggeration to say that we carry a larger and more complete stock of Mantels and Fire-place goods than all other dealers in New England. No other home in the country can possibly sell the same quality of goods at the prices we quote. Why? Because we manufacture largely and at certain seasons of the year retail our goods at wholesale prices.

As an Example.

The mantel as shown above is solid oak well built; solid wood carving and French Plate Mirror.

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Coal Grate, Enamel Tile Facing and Hearth, \$18.00

Mantel is 5 feet wide over all and 8 feet 5 inches high.

Special attention given to mail orders. No charge for packing. Freight allowed to your city.

Crooker Mantel & Tile Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Waterproof, 20-22 Weybosset St. Factory, Manchester St.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED.

Prepared, 36 bushels for \$3.50

Common, 36 bushels for \$3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, \$8.00 per 100 bushels

Common, \$6.00 per 100 bushels

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NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

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Calf Boots,

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Grain Boots,

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Wool Boots,

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It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Regular size, 50 cents; Family size, \$1.00 at Druggists or by mail.

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(JERRY DAVIS')

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 6, Montreal: "We frequently use PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, joint aches, etc., etc., and all affections which defile men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottle.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899.

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood.

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1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Material must be brief and consistent with the facts.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the query, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to:

E. M. TILLEY,
The Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

NOTES.

CITIZENSHIP OF THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.—March 7, 1900, Aqueduct occupied by William Coddington, John Clarke, and others. Mr. Coddington chosen Judge under the compact.

March 23, 1868, Deed of Aqueduct to settlers, by Indian Chiefs.

1890, Settlement of North end of Island, called Pocomet, divided into towns, called Newport and Portsmouth.

1893, Benedict Arnold removed to Newport from Providence.

May 19, 1897, Benedict Arnold re-elected.

May 22, 1892, Benedict Arnold President.

1865, Benedict Arnold Governor, William Brewster Deputy Governor, under charter.

1870, Benedict Arnold conveyed Coaster's Harbor and Goat Islands to Newport.

June 9, 1878, Benedict Arnold died, aged 63 years.

1899, Sir Edmund Andros appointed Governor of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Rhode Island. His council were Francis Hinckley, Chairman and Judge, Peleg Sanford, Richard Smith, John Pomeroy, John Coggeshall, Caleb Carr, Simon Ray, Arthur Penner, James Perditon, Commissioners.

1890, Sir Edmund Andros made prisoner and sent to England.

1894, Thomas Angell, companion of Roger Williams, died at Providence.

1872, Benedict Arnold, Gent., died at Newport, July 4, 1872, aged 85 years. Son of Governor Benedict. His estate extended from Pelham to Mill street. He gave the lot on which the Congregational Church stood. His daughter married Edward Pelham.

1738, Daniel Abbott, Lieutenant-Governor.

1740, Rev. John Adams, formerly pastor of 2d Congregational Church, Newport, died at Cambridge, Mass., January 25, aged 55 years.

1741, Artillery Company of Newport chartered.

1746, Christopher Almy, Deputy and Assistant, died at Newport, July 13, aged 74 years.

1760, Oliver Arnold, Attorney General to 1770.

June 8, 1769, Astronomical, A Transit of Venus occurred. Also a large comet.

October 9, 1770, Oliver Arnold, Attorney General, died aged 34 years. He was a son of Israel Arnold, of Gloucester, born 1736, married 1764, Elizabeth Brown, of Sandfield, Mass. He died at South Kingstown, leaving son Alfred and two daughters.

1781, Admiral Arbuthnot observes the Coast, with a British fleet, during the stay of the French.

February 2, 1781, Rev. Henry Albee, a native of Newport, and founder of the sect of the New Light Congregationalists, died at North Hampton, N. H., aged 30 years.

September 14, 1789, Hon. Josiah Arnold died at Newport, aged 58 years.

February, 1788, Hon. Jonathan Arnold, Delegate to old Continental Congress, from Rhode Island, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

April, 1781, Stephen Ayrault died at Newport, aged 55 years.

July, 1785, Pascal Allen, reported 117 years old, died at Hopkinton, R. I.

September 29, 1768, Welcome Arnold, Esq., Merchant, Providence, died. (Father of Richard and grandfather of Hon. Samuel G.)

September 29, 1768, Joseph Anthony died. Of Philadelphia. Was a native of Newport.

1790, Fort Adams. This name was given to the fort on Brenton's Point, by the engineer, Major Bousard.

QUERIES.

1590. JAMES.—Information is desired regarding the parentage of one Sarah (or Sally) James, born, according to the family record, January 29, 1776 (or possibly 1779), in Richmond, R. I. She married about 1799, Perry Miller, of Easton, Washington County, N. Y., whose birth place was Warren, R. I. Their children were: Deborah, Harry, Lill, Mary, David, Eliza, Sarah, Elizabeth, and William. Note the name David. William James, parentage unknown, married Mary, 1797, Elizabeth "Sally" (Sabin). A brother, James James is said to have had a son David. In a list of early settlers of Richmond, R. I. I find James James as the head of a family of sixteen members. Was there a Sally among them, and is this the James James "of Westerly"? who married May 28, 1788, Lewhamah (Ruhamah) Bentley? William and Elizabeth (Sabin) James had daughter Elizabeth, married 1796, William Telf, and daughter Ruhamah, born 1799, married David Telf, brother of William. Hill Miller, of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., son of Perry and Sally (James) Miller, married second a Miss Telf, and third Melinda Telf, daughters of William and Elizabeth (Sabin) Telf.

Sergt. Joseph and Elizabeth (Green) James had daughter Sarah, born October 25, 1776, but she died in 1838, unmarried. The only Sarah James on the vital records (Arnold) of Richmond, R. I., is Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (probably Hannah Craudall) of Exeter, married July 8, 1768, to Thomas James of Richmond. She was born March 15, 1770. Was this the Lieutenant Thomas James of the 1st Company, Richmond, May 1778, Simon Clarke, Jr., Captain? What became of this Sarah? Whose son was Joseph James, born 1768, married September 18, 1799, Elizabeth Reynolds (grandparents of Sergt. Joseph), said to have been a son of William James, of Newport? Vital

records give Joseph James of William and Susanna (Martha) February 21, 1697. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary has 1690. Perhaps there were two Josephs, one dying young. Any information regarding these James families will be welcome.—F. S. W.

1591. COLLINS.—Schuette R. L. records give the following marriages: Thomas Collins, Jr., and Lydia Hopkins, January 31, 1752. Who was Thomas Collins, Sr., and what was the name of Thomas, Jr.'s mother? A family record says that there were two wives, Jeremiah, Joseph, Sarah, and Diabann are given as children of the first wife, Thomas, Jr., as son of the second. Was Thomas Collins, Sr. (or Thomas Collins, Jr.) born (or died) on one side of the water, the other side of the water, and Abigail (House), and did he marry October 2, 1719, Elizabeth Yeates? Thomas Jr. was undoubtedly a descendant of Lieutenant Elen, and Sarah (Wright) Collins. Proof of this descent is desired.—F. S. W.

1592. HOB.—Who was Mary Hob, who married Thomas Melville, of Newport, R. I. 2 He was born 1697, died 1778. She was born 2-2 1705, died 3-20, 1778.—B. C. M.

1593. CARRINGTON.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Mary Carrington, who married James Way, of Newport, R. I., 4-19-1732?—B. C. M.

1591. LEWIS.—William Lewis, of Westerly, R. I., married Abigail Middleton, said to have been a Seventh Day Baptist, and a resident of Stonington, Conn. Can any one give me her ancestry and his, and the date of their marriage. They are said to have lived in Westerly, in 1760, and had a son William, born in 1761. This son married Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of William and Sybil (Whiting) Noyes. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Charles Whiting, and Elizabeth Bradford, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, Mass. William Lewis, Jr., was on the vessel which captured the British ship "Hannibal" in 1781. In 1777 there was a William Lewis in Westerly, R. I., serving as private in Captain Joseph Pendleton's Company, Milford. Can any one identify this William as either the father or son, William Lewis? Any information in regard to these Lewis families will be very welcome.—C. E. T.

1595. ADAMS. DAY.—WARREN. ADAMS.—Philemon Adams married Sarah Day. Would like to know where they lived, and anything about her ancestry. They had a daughter, Sally Adams, who married Colonel Tarbox, of Rhode Island, and they had a son Hiram Tarbox. The first John Tarbox of Lynn, Mass., was here in 1630. The fourth John settled in East Greenwich, R. I., and formed the branch of Col. Tarbox. Information is especially desired concerning Sarah Day, and her ancestry. Peter Adams married Priscilla Warren. She lived to be ninety-six years old. Was she a descendant of Richard Warren, signer of the Mayflower Compact? Peter's father, Richard Adams, married Mary Cady. I should like to know who her ancestors? It is claimed that these Adams are from the same branch as President John and John Quincy Adams. Philemon Adams was in the Revolutionary War. It is claimed that John who came over in the Fortune, 1621, was the first of the name here, and from him this family sprang. John came from England, his son James married Frances Vassal, and their son a Knapp. Alice Bradford, daughter of Major William Bradford, married a Rev. William Adams. Who was the Rev. William Adams? Any information concerning these questions gratefully received.—A. J. W.

1596. ELKINS.—Henry Elkins, of England, came to Boston in 1634, was a free man May 6, 1635. His daughter Mary was born at Boston, and baptized April 3, 1638. Can any one give me the name of her husband, and the names and dates of birth of her children?—T. G.

1597. LEE.—Who were the ancestors of Abraham Lee, who married Esther Waldron, daughter of Major Richard? Her first husband was Henry Elkins, of Hampton, son of Henry, of Boston. Abraham Lee was killed by the Indians, June 27, 1683, at the house of his wife's father. His wife was taken into captivity, but afterward restored.—T. G.

1598. SHILLABER.—The Shillaber family, though not of the earliest settlers of the Massachusetts colony, were among the most prominent and active business men in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Shillaber, with wife Blanch, is supposed to have come to Salem, Mass., about the year 1690. Does any one know the maiden name and ancestry of the wife Blanch? They had three children born in England, Blanch, Walter, and John, and a son William, born in America, 1690. It is said that Devonshire was the early home of the Shillabers. John Shillaber and his son William were among the organizers of St. Peter's Church, Salem, Mass. John Shillaber died about the year 1751. Can any one tell me whether the children who were born in England came to America, and what became of them? The above information is taken from the "Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."—W. S.

1599. SCOTTO, SANDFORD.—The first of the family of Scotto (and as far as we know the only one) to emigrate to America were a widow Thomasine and her two sons, the three being among the earliest settlers of Boston, Mass. The widow became a member of the First Church September 21, 1634, and her sons were members May 19, 1635. The older son, Thomas, born 1612, married Joan Sandford. Can any one give me her parentage? After her decease, Thomas Scotto married Sarah.—A. C.

275. TALLMAN.—In the Mercury of September 1, 1900, I find in the answer to query 275 the question "Who was the wife of Peter Tallman, of Portsmouth, R. I.?" I think that Peter Tallman married in 1655, Joan Briggs, who died in 1685. Their daughter born about 1660, married in 1689 Israel Shaw, of Portsmouth. Can any one tell her Christian name? Was Dr. Peter Tallman who lived in Guilford related to Peter Tallman of Portsmouth?—H. L. D. W.

1691. CARPENTER.—In the Carpenter genealogy, Solomon Carpenter, born December 28, 1677, married 1694, Elizabeth Telf, is given as son of Samuel and Sarah (Readway) Carpenter, not

son of Abiah as stated in the query. The book gives no hint as to the parentage of Margaret, wife of Ephraim Smith, and mother of Renewed, who married Daniel Carpenter. Can E. T. M. give any information regarding Daniel Carpenter, Jr., son of Daniel and Renewed (Smith) born September 8, 1741, married Ruth Cornell? He is said to have died at Royal Grant, N. B. The genealogy gives him sixteen children.—F. S. W.

Iverson.

At the usual monthly meeting of Court of Probate and Town Council held Monday, a full board present, the business transacted was: In Court of Probate, Philip J. Gray appointed guardian of the persons and estate of Maurice W. Dorette and Elizabeth Chastice.

Charles L. Gifford final account as administrator on the estate of Diana Macomber allowed and ordered recorded.

Annual account of Patrick Judge, guardian of Patrick Judge, Jr., received and ordered recorded.

Permission given to C. Frank Seabury to sell household furniture of his wards Mary J. and Susan Manchester for a better investment.

Will of Margaret McDermott probated; appointment of Executor continued until October 1st.

Robert M. Wyatt appointed administrator on the estate of Lorenzo Buras.

Notice ordered on the will of Eleanor Bassett.

Isaac A. Manchester appointed guardian of Adelia S. Manchester.

Sophia Gray appointed administratrix on the estate of Albert Gray.

Notice ordered on the petition of the R. I. Trust Co. to sell real estate of its ward Marion E. Potter.

Inventory of the estate of Squire M. Chase allowed, etc.

Fanny D. Manchester appointed guardian of Charles A. Durfee.

Will of Mary Pendlebury continued until next regular meeting.

In Town Council consideration of revoking the license of William Gadsby continued to next meeting.

Mr. Edgar L. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is the guest of Follen Beete, of Little Compton, kindly assisted the choir at the Four Corner Congregational church Sunday morning.

Mr. Smith rendered two tenor solos. "These are They which came out of great Tribulation" from the Cantata the Holy City and "Hear ye His voice" from the Cantata the Holy City.

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